THE DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

FOUR CONTESTED CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

of gaments of Countel for the De and Republicans out the Questions Rateed in the Cases of the Disputed Senate Dis tricis-Have the State Conveneers the Bectared by the Constitution to be Incligi ble !- Pointed Questions to Counsel.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—A large growd of interest-d persons thronged the Court of Appeals chamber this morning on the occasion of the arguments in the four disputed Senate districts. The two appeals in the Sherwood case were first called, the arguments being opened by Delos McCurdy on behalf of the Democrats. SHERWOOD'S INELIGIBILITY.

Mr. McCurdy argued that a relator was at the time of the election and is ineligible to the office of Senator under section 8, article 3 of the State Constitution. The question presented is: "Was the relator at the time of his election, or within 100 days previous, an office of the state of cer under any city Government as contem-plated by the Constitution?" After reading the act of the Logislature creating a Park Com-mission in Hornellsvills, Mr. McCurdy argued that those Commissioners possessed every at-tribute and characteristic of public officers. If, then, the relator is incligible to the office

of Senator, every vote given for him at the election is absolutely vold. The Constitution declares the candidate ineligible, and the Ballot Reform law declares that his "name shall be considered as having been erased from the official ballot." It has been uniformly held that if the law which creates the disqualification expressly declares all votes cast for the disqualified person vold, they must be treated as mere blank votes, and cannot be counted Ser any purpose. Several cases, were cited where the ballots cast for ineligible candidates were treated as blank, and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes was held to have been elected.

Mr. McCurdy's argument consumed fifty-five mirutes. At its conclusion Judge Peckham
The Alm It he thought the State Board had
the instance of the County Boards had rethe inspectors and the County Boards had retused to act. Mr. McCurly said yes, in case
those officers have failed of their duty.

THE DISPUTE IN THE ONONDAGA DISTRICT.

Judge Maynard then said that he had given Mr. McCurdy part of his time, as he himself intended to argue the other three cases. His argument on the appeal of the Peck case was that the relator was not entitled to a peremptory writ against the State Board, because there is no proof showing or tending to show that the Board had refused to not, or had acted without authority of law. Mandamus is never granted in anticipation of a supposed omission of duty. He must show that the State Board is actually in default in the performance of a legal duty at time of service of motion papers, but this has not been done.

Referring to the appeal in the Derby case, Judge Maynard said that the application commanding the State Board to issue certificate to Derby and restraining the Board from recognising extraneous papers should have been denied, because it asked for an order directing the Board to abstain and refrain from that which there is no proof whatever before the court that the Board intended to do. It is not shown in the moving papers.

THE DUXCHESS COUNTY CASE. THE DISPUTE IN THE ONONDAGA DISTRICT.

Beferring to the Dutchess county case, Judge Maynard argued that there is no proof or allegation furnished by the moving papers that the State Board had neglected to act upon or decide anything, or that they had refused to do anything which it was their duty to do. On the contrary, it affirmatively appears that they have neglected no duty imposed upon them, and that they have not refused to perform any part of their duty. The original statements of the Board of County Canvassers of Dutchess county, duly certified by the Board, attested by the Chairman of that Board and by its Secretary pro tem, are sufficient statements of the votes cast in Dutchess county, and such statements may be iswfully acted upon by the State Board in Getsrmining and declaring what person was duly elected Senator in the Fifteenth district. THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CASE.

Matthew Hale, for the Republicana argued that Boards of Cauvassers, whether county or State, are purely ministerial officers. Their duty is to declare the result of the election from the certified statements before them. In regard to the State Board, the statute requires them upon the certified copies of the statements made by the Boards of County Canvassers, to proceed to make a statement of the whole number of votes given at such election for the officers named therein, among which is that of Senator, and required that upon such statements they shall then proceed to determine and declare what persons have been by the greatest number of votes elected to such office. The only statements which the Boards of County Canvassers are authorized to make are to be made from the original statements of the canvass in each district. As has been said by the Supreme Court. "they are not at liberty to receive evidence of anything outside the returns themselves." ARGUMENT FOR THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

statements of the canvass in each district.

As has been said by the Supreme Court, "they are not at liberty to receive evidence of anything outside the returns themselves."

Referring to the claim of ineligibility in the Sherwood case, Mr. Hale said that the State Board had no right to inquire into the quostion. The statute requires it to declare, upon the certified statements of the County Boards of Canvassers, who has been elected to the office of Senator. It cannot go behind or beyond these statements. It has been held by this court that where votes are given for a person for an office to which he is ineligible, it does not follow that the certificate of election should he given to his opponent. It is laid down that where a majority of electors, through ignorance of the law or the fact, vote for one ineligible to the office, the election is a failure and a new election must be had.

Referring to the Fifteenth district case, he said that the State Board has no such certified statement from Dutchess county before it as the law calls for. No provision is made by law for the canvassing by the State Board of any statement of any County Board unless certified statement of any County Board unless certified statement of any County Clerk. Therefore, the statement of the Board of County Canvassers known as the "Mylod" statement is a nullity, and the State Board has no power to consider it. After showing how the County Board of Canvassers succeeded in figuring a majority for Osborne, he said that they procured and considered statements, and from these false statements inconsistent with the official statements, and from these false statements abulated the "Mylod" return, which was in direct violation of law giving Osborne 184 plurality instead of figuring a majority for Osborne, he said that they procured and considered statements inconsistent with the official returns. As to the marked ballots, or ballots alleged to have been marked, the law expressly provided that such ballots shall be certificate declaring such resu

THE COURT ARES SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

Oblef Judge Ruger asked whether a County Clerk had a right to determine whether the County Board of Canvassors had committed a crime. Mr. Hale answered that the clork had so far as his action was then concerned.

To another question of the Chief Judge. Do you hold that a County Clerk earlines as to the correctness of the vote? Mr. Hale answered. "We do," his brother counsel acquicecing to this answer.

In it not true that the County Clerk simply certifies that he has no right to use his own discretion?" said Judge Ruger.

Counsel for respondent replied that he thought not. discretion?" said Judge Buger.
Counsel for respondent replied that he thought not.

It. Butherland followed with forty minutes' argument, during which Judge Earl asked him if he did not think the fact of their coming to court on this appeal recognized the jurisdiction of the court in determining the jurisdiction of the court in determining the jurisdiction of the court in determining the jurisdiction of the court was simply to compel a State Board to perform its duty according to law.

Joseph H. Choate, at 12:40 o'clock, opened his argument by referring to the last question of the Court, saying this appeal was merely to determine the right of the State Board to go behind the returns. Mr. Choate said he would confine himself more particularly to the Dutchess county tase, which he was most landlar with.

Findge Feckham asked Mr. Choate if the court could be called upon to grants writ sompelling the State Board to issue a certificate in case the eligibility of a candidate was unquestioned. was unquestioned.

Mr. Choate answered that neither the court mor the Board could determine the fact of unquestioned eighblity, and that if it was thought the Board did not intend to comply

THE COURT ARES SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

with the law the courts thought such a writ could compel a compliance.

Judge Maynard, for Democratic appellants, closed the arguments, holding that it was within the jurisdiction of the court to decide as to eligibility, and quoted several authorities in this regard.

The court, after giving counsel the right to file additional briefs, adjourned at 2 P. M.

The four appeals in relation to the Board of Canvassers of Onondags county counting Republican transposed ballots for Senator in that district, and in the First Onondags Assembly district, will be argued on Tuesday.

VROOMAN HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE COURT OF Washisoron, Dec. 11.—John W. Vrooman came to Washington this morning for the purpose of talking over New York political matters with some friends of the Administration. Mr. Vrooman said to-night:

"I am glad that the fate of the New York Senate contest is in the bands of the Court of Appeals. I know every member of the court personally, and although it is a Democratic court, I would stake my life on their rendering a tair and impartial judgment according to the evidence in their hands."

BMUGGLING IN THE CHINESE.

The Need of Legislation in Aid of the Ex WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Keep John Chinamar out at San Francisco and he will get in through Canada. Here are the President, Secretary Foster, and Attorney-General Miller all appealing to Congress for means with which to stop the transit of Mongolian laborers into the States from the Dominion. Mr. Harrison says that this unlawful importation has become a regular business, "organized and quito achave been formed and much capital invested in it." The Toronto Empire retorts that the President's assertion is baseless; but that is perhaps because the Toronto newspaper does not know what is going on. Voluminous evi-dence has been produced, within the last twelve months, to show that the importation of Chinamen is an organized and thriving industry, and that it extends more or less all the

The smuggling of Chinamen from Vancouver and Victoria is a fact as well established as the smuggling of opium. With Puget Sound full of secluded shelters, where the coolies may be landed after a short run in easily navigable waters, small boats embark in this business. o which the high price paid for success tempts them. But the wooded and sparsely inhabited regions of the interior also lend them selves to the same traffic; and it has been said aids it. When the Chinese immigrants are carried further east by railroad, there are plenty of opportunities for them to enter at Detroit, Ogdensburg, and so on. And if ar-rested and sent back they can try their luck

way along the border, from Puget Sound to

Detroit, Ogdensburg, and so on. And if arrested and sent back they can try their luck again.

If the Dominion could and would cooperate with our Government in preventing the Cainese from crossing the border, the problem might be rather more easy of solution: but her Minister of Customs, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, has recently intimated that the Ottawa Government cannot give such aid. Besides, since the Dominion collects a head tax of \$50 from each Chinaman who enters Canada, its pecuniary interest is in allowing the satirance of coolies into their ports, provided they are promptly transferred to the United States and thus do not disturb the labor conditions of Canada.

The penalty for being concerned in the unlawful importation of Chinese, under the act of 1834, is severe, including a fine not exceeding one year. This penalty would apply to railroads that introduce the Chinese unlawfully; but it can be avoided by careful inspection of the trains at the border; and indeed there are other ways of carrying on the traffic that are less risky.

can be avoided by careful inspection of the trains at the border; and indeed there are other ways of carrying on the traffic that are less risky.

One of the great difficulties arises from the interpretation of the Exclusion act, which provides that Chinese laborers unlawfully introduced into the United States shall be returned to the country from whence they came. The Treasury Department has assumed this country to be China, and it was accustomed to send thither all those who came via Mexico and Canada. But several United States courts have recently held that the use of such a phrase in the law, in the place of the simple word China, was obviously designed to refer to the country from which they had immediately come into the United States. Yet if the Chinamen are sent back to Canada, they can after a little while, try the experiment again. Under the Dominion law there is a system of permits allowing Chinamen to leave that country on a visit and refiner it without being liable to another payment of the \$50 head money. These permits enable a Chinaman to make any number of attempts to cross the border into the United States. If the permit disappears, the Dominion officials will not allow him to refiner without paying the \$50 again. This charge then falls upon our Government if it wishes to return the intruders to Canada. Doubtless it might be cheaper, taking all things into consideration, to pay the head tax and send them to Canada at once than to transport them to China. But the President says that the appropriation is specifically for sending them to the latter country; besides, in some cases it may be little better than throwing money away to pay for sending them to Canada. This is not the only reason why the legislation of Congress is needed. The original Extended to the country cases of the paying the \$50 conditions to the country country; besides, in some cases it may be little better than throwing money away to pay for sending them

This is not the only reason why the legislation of Congress is needed. The original Exclusion act of 1882 was limited in its operations to a period of ten years. Accordingly, unless the provisions of this act should be extended, it will be lawful, after the 6th of Maynext to import coolies again. Undoubtedly, therefore, Congress will, prior to that date, make some enactments on the subject; and these will presumably include the measures directed to a specific declaration in reference to the return of Chinamen imported in violation of the law.

A "FELDSCHEBER" ATTENDED HER.

One of the East Side's Army of Quack Doc-tors Under Arrest. Dr. Markiewicz of 251 Broome street was called to attend a sick girl at 22 Orchard street on Thursday evening. He found Dora Offenberg suffering from peritonitis, and the symptoms indicated that there had been malpractice. After giving her some opium to relieve the pain the Doctor questioned her.

The girl is 18 years old. She said that a

week ago she went to Louis Potaschrik of 66 Canal street, who is a dealer in watches, and is also a"feldscherer." The name is popularlygiven to men employed on a field of battle to help
the surgeons. They do the mechanical part of
the work and know very little about medical
practice. Nevertheless they are employed to
some extent by the poor people, and it is said
that a number of them are to be found among
the Polish and German Jews of the east side.
This feldscherer had given the girl some
medicine which Dr. Markiewicz said had
brought about her sickness. Whether anything more had been done, he could not state
positively.

Dr. Markiewicz at once notified the Eldridge
street police, who arrested the girl's stepfather, Beral Holinger; her mother, and a man
who boarded with the Holingers. They also
caught the feldscherer. Potaschrik said he
had bought the medicine from a reputable
druggist named Bokschizky at 385. Allen
street and the druggist also was taken to the
station house. The girl was sent to the
Gouverneur Hospital, where it was thought
that she would recover.

The five prisoners were before Justice Duffy
in Essex Market Court yesterday morning and
were remanded until to-day. en to men employed on a field of battle to help

Skylarking Boctors on Ward's Island. Several of the young physicians attached to

the Ward's Island insane asylum have sent in their resignations recently to Dr. W. A. Macy. the medical superintendent, and they are now on file at the office of the Commissioners of on file at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Dr. Willmarth, Dr. J. P. Thornley, and Dr. Edward Mann of the asylum staff have resigned, and all in consequence of skylarking.

One day last month there was a lively attack on the room of Dr. Mann by several of the others, and Dr. Mann is said to have driven off his locked door. Dr. Many says that the young men have not been acting in a dignified manner for some time, and after this escapade he asked for their resignations.

Present Condition of Flymouth Church. At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church last night. Clerk Manvel reported that the present membership was 1.793, and that there were 2.301 names on the roll of the three Sunday schools. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to \$39,372.73, and \$11,193.85 additional was raised by the Church Work Committee. The election of officers was postponed until next Friday night.

and the substitution of the state of the sta

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1893. THEY SHOW A PROSPECTIVE DEFI-CIENCY OF OVER \$34,000,000.

But These Estimates Do Not Include the \$58,000,000 Estimated for Rivers and Harbors, of Which Over \$11,000,000 to Already Contracted for, Nor the 88,000,-000 for Public Buildings, and Leave Nothing for Bestelencies Which May Arise and Miscellaneous Appropriations for Which No Estimates Are Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- In his annual report secretary Foster calculated that the revenue for the coming fiscal year from all sources will aggregate \$445,000.000, while the sum total of estimated expenditures for the public service. according to the President's message and the Secretary's report, is \$480,932,000. If, therefore, Congress should appropriate

the public money to the extent asked for in the estimates, there would be a prospective teffciency of \$34,000,000, in whatever actual deficiency may al-The requirements of the sinking fund alone for the fiscal year 1893 will reach \$48,000,000. If these requirements should be suspended, and to suspend them would be technically to violate law and cus tom, then there would be an apparent surplus of \$14,000,000 of revenues over the estimated expenditures, barring, of course, whatever de-

ficiency there may be now. But the estimates for the fiscal year 1893 do not include a dollar for river and harbor work. upon which the chief of engineers estimates that there can be "profitably expended" in the next fiscal year the aggregate sum of \$58.064.050. It should be noted that in the official book of estimates, which has at last been published and promulgated, the Secre tary of the Treasury does not recommend any thing whatever for these improvements. He contents himself with merely setting down the "statement," not an estimate, with an explanatory note that the "statement is not furnished as a part of the annual estimate for the public service required by the act of March 3, 1875, to be nished by the Secretary of War War to the Secretary of the Treasury, but is inserted as a convenient and customary summary of items taken from the annual report of the chief of engineers for the fiscal year, showing, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, the amount that can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year on each of the works mentioned." Among the 300 odd items embraced in this "statement" of interest to New York and her near neigh-bors are these:

of interest to New York and her near neighbors are these:

Por continuing improvement of East River and Heligits New York, \$100,000; East Chester Creek, New York, \$50,000; Great Chasey River, \$8,000; Harlem River, \$500,000; Hodson River, \$145,000; Narrows at Lake Champlain, \$18,500; Newtown Creek and bay, New York, \$75,000; Fatchegue River, \$25,000; shoal between Slater Lisands and Crossover light, \$8. Law-rence River, \$33,100; break water at Rouses Point, Lake Champlain, \$15,000; harbor at Buffalo, \$400,000; Chansale Bay, \$10,000; harbor at Charlotte, N.Y. \$75,000; harbor at Green Champlain, \$15,000; harbor at Buffalo, \$400,000; Chansale Bay, \$10,000; harbor at Charlotte, N.Y. \$75,000; harbor at Glen Cove, \$60,000; Channels in Green, September of Champlain Strands Rever, \$200,000; harbor at Larchmont, \$50,000; harbor at Larchmont, \$50,000; harbor at Larchmont, \$50,000; harbor at Logdensburg, \$80,000; harbor at New York city, \$250,000; harbor at Logdensburg, \$80,000; harbor at Uswego, \$100,000; harbor at Roundel, \$200,000; harbor at Pulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Pulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Pulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Fortchester, \$200,000; harbor at Fulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Fulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Fortchester, \$20,000; harbor at Fulineyville, \$10,000; harbor at Fortchester, \$20,000; harbor at Sugerties, \$50,000; harbor at Full Sugerties, \$50,000; harbor at Full Sugerties, \$50,000; harbor at Su

Creek, Sayville, L. L. \$20,000.

That the Chief of Engineers and the War Department generally will not be satisfied with this style of presenting their estimates without commendation; recommendation can be taken for granted, but the style adopted was absolutely necessary, as will clearly appear. The last session of Congress authorized contracts to be entered into for certain river and harbor improvements, fixing the total limit thereof at \$11.331.779, for which no money was then appropriated. That Congress also authorized the construction of certain public buildings at a cost of more than \$17.000,000, but failed to appropriate therefor to the extent of \$3,190.000, and left this residue of necessary exponditure as a legacy to future the extent of \$8.160.000, and left this residue of necessary expenditure as a legacy to future Congresses. With reference to the river and harbor work the Government is now involved in contracts under which contractors can sue and fix the liability by judgment, and with reference to these public buildings Congress will have either to suspend their construction or else repeal the laws authorizing them. In the case of the now Washington city Post Office building, the cost was limited to \$2,000,000, and, although only \$250,000 was appropriated authority was granted to contract for

the case of the now Washington city Post Office building, the cost was limited to \$2,000, 000, and, although only \$250,000 was appropriated, authority was granted to contract for the construction, either in part or as a whole. No money is recommended toward it for the coming fiscal year.

In the official estimates just published only \$655,000 is recommended to be applied to the continuance of work on all the public buildings already authorized. Not a cent is recommended for the new Hederal prisons, although an expenditure of \$2,000,000 was authorized by the last Congress in the case of the Mint, and expenditure of \$2,000,000 was authorized by the last Congress in the case of the Mint, and expenditure of \$1,600,000 for the prisons. Thus against the \$34,000,000 apparent deficiency mentioned above must be set these fixed charges for public buildings and river and harbor improvements, of which the aggregate pledged by Congress, but not recommended by Secretary Foster, is \$19,401.776. This would occasion a deficit of over \$53,000,000, and with the suspension of the sinking fund a deficit of \$5,500,000; but it also leaves no resources for deficiencies that may arise during the year in the expenses of the Government, which are not estimated for at all by the Secretary of the Treasury, but which usually average \$8,000,000 at each long session of Congress; and it also leaves nothing to provide for the miscellaneous appropriations which Congress may make on its own responsibility in the way of new public buildings or other improvements, which have averaged about \$10,000,000 at each long session of congress, and it also leaves nothing to provide for the miscellaneous appropriations which Congress may make on its own responsibility in the way of new public buildings or other improvements appropriations, but which it does not include in the sum total of estimates submitted to Congress.

Not Much Choice Between Moran and Levy. That the English fighters were over here to make money or quit was again proven last night. A goodly number of the "good people" among the New York sports were notified among the state of from London, and "Chappie" Moran, another small London chap, who has a reputation in competitionh on the other side, but has never done anything worth men-tioning in the fighting line. Levy has been in this country for three or four months, and has done more talking durfour months, and has done more talking during that time than a majority of the hig men in a bunch. He claimed, among other things, to have made Moran run away from him in London. Moran, who refused to fight Eddie Avery of Williamsburgh a week ago, had pretonded that he wanted a chance at Levy to get square, and when some people heard that Levy was to sail for home on the Umbria to-day they undertook to get up this fight.

The men met at "Sugar" Murphy's, and so did a crowd of maying patrons. But there was such a wrangle about ferms that the respectable portion of the gathering went home. Levy professed to be willing to light six rounds for nothing.

bie porticut of the professed to be willing to fight six rounds for nothing.

Moran said he wanted some money, but what he most desired was a chance at Levy. It took three hours to agree on the size of the gloves and the money, for Levy at last demanded \$100, after Moran had agreed to go in, with two-ounce gloves, six rounds for the \$75 that was contributed by the few unfortunates who followed the trial to the fighting ground.

In a run-in that occurred after Levy had refused to stip for the \$75 Moran gave Levy a good whack on the jaw. It was a shameful affair, all around.

Old Polytechnie Institute Boys Dine.

The annual banquet of the Polytechnic Re-Walter Foster's United Bors in Jail.

Carrie Bowers, who shot Walter Foster on Oct. 18, because he deceived her under promise of marriage, was admitted to bail yesterday in \$2.000 by Justice Fratt in Brooklyn. The girl give birth to a child in Raymond street jail on Thursday night. Foster is still in the hospital, but he will probably recover.

The "North Shore Limited" of the New York Central affords travel from New York the beneat of a superbly appointed train lais in the other cases of honor on the right and left. Scattered around the beard were about 150 Recovering the position train lais in the strength of the same of the Surround the beard were about 150 Recovering the strength of the Surround the beard were Surround the strength of the Aluminists. Among the speakers were Surround the beard were Surround the strength of the Aluminists. Among the speakers were Surround the beard were Surround the strength of the Aluminist that the service of the Polytechnic Reminist that the service of the Aluminist that the service NEW YORK'S IDEAL WEATHER.

Mr. Dunn Thinks the Marvellous Change in Our Climate Has Come to Stay. For seven days New Yorkers have been won

dering what alled our climate. Every night they have gone to bed with an idea that something would happen to it before morning Probably many have kept their bedroom windows closed in spite of the warmth, for fear that a blizzard would come along. Sensible men and women, who dress according to the weather, have revelled in the sunshine and the nild air, and have talked enthusiastically about the advantages of New York over Florda as a winter resort.

Some observant citizens have noticed that certain kinds of trees and vegetation, which are usually shrivelled up and dry at this time of year, have taken on new life and are throw ing out buds and shoots. Wonderful rumore of yellow dandelions on Long Island shores where ice and snow ought to be, are waited over to the city at intervals.

The records prove that the week between yesterday and Dec. 3 has been warmer than the same week in any of the past fourteen

Critics of the weather say that the record of the thermometer for the past year supports the theory that our climate is changing and growing constantly less severe. Our winters are becoming warmer and our summers cooler. Various reasons are given for

these changes. Some allege that the Gulf Stream is coming nearer to us, and that that is the cause of the change. Others deny this and say that if it were true the proof would be seen in the temperature of the water setting in toward the coast. These persons cling to the theory advanced last year by Local Forecast Official Dunn that the cause of our climatic changes is the increased irrigation of the lands in the central part of the country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Dunn said yesterday that there has been an increase of heat in New York since 1876, excepting the years 1886, 1886, and 1888 The deficiency in those years was slight. The months of July, August, and September have been cooler than normal. The normal temperature is the average mean temperature is the average mean temperature in the average mean temperature is the average mean temperature in the average mean temperature in the temperature is the average mean temperature in the temperature in such rapid succession that only rarely could an area of high pressure with a cold wave slip down from the north-west and overspread this part of the country. During Decembor, 1880, and January and February, 1890, but one storm centre passed south of the city, and this was a factor in accounting for the scarcity of cold weather. During the same time twenty-eight well-defined storm centres passed north of the city, each in turn causing a steady flow of warm air from the south northward over the central valleys and this region.

—All storms, added Mr. Dunn. "like the electric current, follow a path of the least atmospheric resistance; an increase of mointure offices are extra attraction to a sterm. The immense area of country surrounding the irrigated lands offers resistance to the storms on account of its dryness, and, instead of passing over thousands of miles of such lands, they take up a course which offers the greatest artificial wave the least resistance over the principal portion of the central valuary of the surrounding the irrigated lands offers

The Great Mexican Volenno. The great volcano of Colima, in western Mexico, which is again in a state tion and became very violent last week, i one of the world's dangerous volcanoes. A few weeks ago it began to show signs of activity, shaking the region near the city of Colima, convulsing the waters of the Pacific, and throwing out great sheets of fame with a terrific noise. We have as yet no further details of its operations within the past few days than have been given in The Buy, but according to the reports, its violence was alarming last week.

The mouth of the volcano of Colima is at the top of a mountain 12.600 feet high, and its crater is in the centre of this mountain, which forms the southwestern extremity of a chain that traverses Mexico from east to west. The volcano had for many years been supposed to be extinct, but in 1860 it began to smoke, and soon afterward poured forth a stream of pumice stone intensely heated, which spread for miles. It continued active till 1873, and various cruptions have taken place since that year. Its repent activity has excited terror in the capital of Jalisco, near which it is situated. few weeks ago it began to show signs of ac-

Republicano Gain a County in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.-The Republicans of the State are rejoicing over a decision to-day by the Supreme Court, which places Calvert county in the Republican column and ousts several Democrats from office. The only point considered by the court was whether or not the election held at St. Leonard's is valid. Judges Brooke and Orane voted that it was. Chief Judge Briscoe dissented.

A Dupont Barn Burner Convicted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11.—The jury in the case of William J. Gibbons, the first of the Dupont barn burners to be tried, came in at noon, after two hours' deliberation, with a verdict of guilty. The maximum penalty is six years' imprisonment, twenty lashes, one hour in the pillory, and \$500 fine. Gibbons was arraigned for setting fire to Francis Dupont's new barn on Dec. 21, 1860. Like Magic

Is the relief given in many severe cases of dyspeptic troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best known stomach tonics as vell as the best alterative remedies, this excellent medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and digest nourish-ing food, creates

A Good Appetite

and gently but effectively assists to natural motion the whole machinery of the body. Most gratifying reports come from people who take Hood's Narsaparilla

for dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. HOOD'S PILLS.—For the liver and bowels, act easily, yet promptly and efficiently. 25c.

THE CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Further Information About the Dangers to which Girls are Subjected,

A gentleman connected with mission work in the crowded part of this city said yesterday:
"THE SUN struck the nail on the head in its article of Friday morning upon Chinese Sunday schools. The system in vogue here of turning over our young girls to the Chinamen. whose hearts are black and whose wits are quick enough to enable them to conceal their real feelings, is wrong and productive of in-finite harm. And yet the pasters who organize these Sunday schools and the mothers who permit their daughters to teach Chinamen in hem are not to be unthinkingly blamed. Their fault is not a positive one. They mean take lies in estimating wrongly the Chinese character.

Now I thoroughly understand the views of these good people, because I once held them myself. So you must let me say a few words for them. In the first place, you must understand that it is exceedingly difficult for the American, believer or unbeliever, to appreciate the mental and moral condition of people born in a heathen land of heather parents. To Christianize them means to completely upset their hereditary and educated beliefs, and the effects upon them of their surroundings and influences since childhood. So difficult is this to accomplish that I have never yet seen the Chinaman so thoroughly Christianized that he was not superstitious to a degree

"Now consider how busy the average successful city paster is with his church work. and how thoroughly he is imbued with a belief in the Christian religion and with a scorn of all other religions. Consider his natural

lief in the Christian religion and with a scorn of all other religions. Consider his natural optimism in religious matters, his steadfast belief that Christianity must win against all odds, and the visible and encouraging success which he has in every other field of church enterprise. Then you may perhaps understand how impossible it is for him to comprehend the heathen mind and disposition, and how possible it is for him to imaugurate this work enthusiastically and see it prosecuted by others without any suspicion that it alone, of his many undertakings, may be working more harm than good. So do not blame the pastors too much.

Now, as to the mothers of these young girl teachers. The vast majority of them have never attended the schools, and know nothing of them. They are satisfied with the countenance which their pastors give to the work. They are influenced by the fact that many other estimable mothers permit their daughters are intensely interested in the work, and what they say at home about it shows a laudable, religious, and missionary spirit. You cannot be mothers very much, either.

The girls themselves? Well. I have talked with many of them. You know what young girls are. The way they look at the thing was very justly expressed in The Sun of Friday morning. They are profoundly ignorant of any wrong intent on the part of the Chinamen they teach. They do not look upon them as they would upon white men. They regard them rather as children, creatures of inferior race and understanding, beings upon whom they can lavish their sympathy. If the Chinamen whey teach. They do not look upon them as they would upon white men. They regard them rather as children, creatures of inferior race and understanding, beings upon whom they can lavish their sympathy. If the Chinamen with their maturer feelings, their lack of respect for women, and their sly and patient disamulation, succeed in time in rubbling the bloom of perfect purity from these fresh buds of womanhood, who can attach blame to the fair victims? Did not the

even their parents, connive accessed was it not all in the good cause? Yet this sometimes happens.

"My experience with Chinamen goes to show that they have absolutely no respect for women. Their religion teaches them to regard women merely as the slaves and toys of men. In their own country they buy women in open market and use them as they will. Their mothers are nothing to them. Their sisters are merchantable goods. Of course, I am speaking now of the lower classes in China. I know nothing of the upper classes. But it is the lower classes who come here. If Chinamen in this country show an outward respect to a few that that is the custom here. Chinamen in this country show an outward respect to seel that that is the custom here. Chinamen are very quick of comprehension. On arriving the rettey adapt themselves to exis ing conditions with great aptitude. They perceive that the first parents of the country duty as performed as the first per took the story personally dangerous to them to treat American women with less visible refer to treat American women with less visible refer to the personally dangerous to them to the personal personal

have always been held up as the acme of unpleasant weather. So far this search te moisture
has not been disagreeably prominent.

Mr. Dunn says that this is Indian summer.
This will probably surprise most persons who
came under that title. Indian summer.
This will probably surprise most persons who
came under that title. Indian summer.
The swill probably surprise most persons who
came under that title. Indian summer was
mid spell in the late fall between two cold
spells. Mr. Dunn says it is difficult to give any
thorough explanation of the origin of the Indian summer, but it occurs practically every
vest. Usually it is due to the runs of red and the cold, a poll in the abundant reasons the
have driven the residents of Virginia and other
warm' States to melancholy.
It is interesting to note that while the past
summer in New York was so cool as to interfere seriously with the ordinary summer exocess of heat up to date. This excess came,
therefore, altogether in the winter months.
The excess in temperature from Jan. 1to Nov.
25 was 434 degrees. Between Nov. 25 and
thov. 35 there was a cold snap, which lessens
the excess to 403 degrees. On Dec. I this had
gone down to 856 degrees, and two degrees
the excess to 403 degrees. On Dec. I this had
gone down to 856 degrees. And two degrees
and two degrees and two degrees
and two degrees and two degrees
the excess to 403 degrees. On Dec. I this had
gone down to 856 degrees. And two degrees
the excess to 403 degrees. On Dec. I this had
gone down to 856 degrees, and two degrees
the excess to 403 degrees. So the summer conting
the probably such as the probably supplied to the pr

olg dry goods store, in Broadway, Flushing and Graham avenues, Williamsburgh, than the and Granam avenues, williamsburgh, than the fire which occurred there at 1:20 o'clock yes-terday merning. Mr. Battermann estimates his damage as \$10,000 by fire and nearly \$170,000 by water. He is insured in sixteen companies. The store was closed yesterday.

The Mayor Sends the Recorder a Cigar Holder. Mayor Grant and Recorder Smyth have been warm friends for many years. Yesterday the Recorder received from Mayor Granta souvenir of the Mayor's recent trip abroad. It was an amber eigar holder, encircled with rubles and diamonds.

Where Yesterday's Fires Wore. A. M.—856 First avenue, Annie Casz, damage elight; 6:15, 309 Broome street, Alex. Steinech, boarding house, damage \$2,000, and extended to 109 Forsyth street. Thereis Weiner, damage \$250; 7:55, 372 Willis avenue, Heary Meyerhoff, no damage.

P. M.—149 Delancey street, Jacob Faschner, damage trilling; 6:10, 352 East Seventieth street, M Saydeler, damage \$500; 5:15, 259 West Thirty-fourth street, James Grenton, damage \$50; 8:30, 310 West 184th street, James Grenton, damage \$50; 8:30, 310 West 184th street, James Grenton, damage \$50; 8:30, 310 West 184th street, James Sheridan, damage trilling; 9:30, 1,808 Third avenue, N. Ehrlich, dry goods, damage \$25.

Gen. John W. Noble. Fecretary of the Interior, and Archieshop John Ireland of St. Paul are at the Pirth Avenue Hotal.

Br. MARY WOOLSEY NOXON'S opinion of

ting forth the details of the reciprocity arrangement entered into between the United States and Germany, whereby the sugar of the latter secures continued free admission into the United States and sundry American products, named in an accompanying schedule, obtain admission into Germany at the rates agreed upon. This table shows a reduction in the German tariff duties on wheat of 30 per cent.; rye, 30 per cent.; oats, 37% per cent.; corn, 20 per cent.; butter, 15 per cent.; salted and pickled pork and beef, 15 per cent.: wheat flour and corn meal, 30 per cent. The arrange-ment was submitted to the German Beichstag on the 7th inst., and, if approved by that body, will go into effect on Feb. 1, 1892.

IF APPROVED BY THE REICHSTAG IT WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON FEB. 1.

ment for the Continued Free Admission of Her Sugar Into the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Official correspond-

ence has been made public this afternoon set-

The correspondence begins with a note addressed by Mr. Von Mumm. Charge-d'Affaires of Germany, to Gen. John W. Foster, "Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the United States,' in which he says:

Inasmuch as the impection of meat intended for in-ter-fitate commerce in North America and for exporter-state commerce in North America and for expor-tation to foreign countries has been made compulsory by the act of March B, 1891, and by the regulations of March 25, 1891, relative to the execution of that act, the imperial Government is happy to be able to an-nounce that there is no longer any cause for maintain-ing in force the prohibition promulgated on annitary grounds, in the year 1893, of the importation of hom, more and assessed of american critical provides. pork, and sausages of American origin, provid-ed that they are officially inspected according to the regulations of March 25, 1891, and accompanied by the required certificate. As soon, therefore, as the Government of the United States of America is able officially to inform the imperial Govern-ment when the act of March 3, 1891, will actually take effect in the mapner provided by the regulations of March 25, 1891, so that the guarantee which is con-

tion bases its action upon the supposition that after the apolition of the aforesaid German prohibition of America will no longer have any occasion for the execuse, as regards the German empire, of the discretion any powers conferred upon him by the Pitty-first Congress (see section 3 of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 18st public act No. 830, and section 5 of the act providin for the inspection of meat of Aug. 30, 1890; also public act No. 234.

public act No. 830, and section of the inspection of meat of Aug. 30, 1890; also public for the inspection of meat of Aug. 30, 1890; also public for the inspection of this assumption, since it is prepared to grant to the United States of America the same reductions in customs duties on agricultural products that have been granted by it for still are so) to Austria Hungary and other States during the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce that are now being conducted by Germany. To this note Mr. Foster replied on Aug. 22 as ollows:

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you the the inspection of meat, in accordance with the law o March S last and of the regulations of the 28th of the

The third and last of the communications made public was a note by Mr. Von Mumm to secretary Blaine, dated Dec. 10, transmitting a table of the Austro-Hungarian tariff consasions granted by Germany. The letter-

Free 6 00 3 50 2 50 2 60 1 50 other kinds of grain not specially mentioned..... specially mentioned.

Rariey
Rape seed, turnip seed, poppy, sessine, peanuts, and other cleaginous products not specially mentioned. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{00}{00}$ 3 00 bone wise designated. Free Horsehair, raw, hatchelled, boiled, dyed, also laid in the form of tresses and spun; bristics, raw bed fastbers. Free Bed feathers cleaned and prepared. Free Free Free 6 00 Free pared
Hidea and skins, raw (green,
saited, limed, dried) and
stripped of the hair (or the
manufacture of leather... LUMBER AND TIMBER 1. Raw or merely rough hewn with axe or saw, with or without bark; oaken bar 9 20 dreased meak, while here ception of bacon, fresh or prepared.

Came of all kinds (not slive), 30 to Cherse, except stretchino, gorgonola, and parmesan, 20 00 Fruits, seeds, betries, icaves. 20 00

rorronzola, and parmesan, 20 00

Fruits, seeds, betries, icaves,
flowers, mushroome, vegectables, dried, baked, powdured, only bolled down
or salted, all these prodwets so far as they are
not included under other
numbers of the tariff; fulces
of fruits, borries, and turnips; preserved without sugar to be eaten; dry puts., 4 00

Mill products of sais and
puts, of the said of the 10 00 Free 9 00 25 50 8 00 0 50

Horses, up to 2 years old 20 00. Coits following their dams. Free talls and cows. Calves less than it weeks old 5 00 Hogs 0 50 igs, weighing less than 10 Pies, weighing less than 10 atios 1 00 Sheep 1 00 Lambs 0 50 Wool, including animal hair not mentioused elsewhere, as well as stuffs made thereof (a) wool raw, dyed, ground, ake hair, raw, hackled, dyed, also curied. Pres 1 00 1 00 0 50 Free

BROOKLYN.

28 West 45th st. New York, July 7, 1891.

Since making a trip to Colorado last year, and becoming convinced of the absolute purity of the Manitos Waster, to the exclusion of all others, and bave recommended it with unvarying success to my natients as an aid to the assimilative processes and relief for the various forms of dyspepsus. The fact that it is recharged with its own gas adds greatly to its value as a stomach tonic. I am, very trily

Member Consulting Staff Hahnemann Hospital and Staff Homeopathic Sanitarium Co.

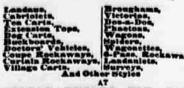
Turis & Midmore, Agenta, 166 Franklin et. N. Y. at our livery of their configuration and the configuration of the first our configuration of the first and their configuration of the c

Borses, Carringes, &c.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY FLANDRAU & CO.

372, 374, 376 Broome St., AND

Broadway, 51st St., and 7th Av. BARCAINS. SECOND-HAND VERICLES.



LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood: Hanney Buggies, with four styles of bodies and the earnest riding spring ever invested; Furreys, Extension Tops, and Buggies; Two-wheelers that are absountely free from horse motion; Road Carts that are made to carts

BRADLET & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

Chickering Piano,

ONLY RECIPIENT OF CROSS OF LEGION OF BONOR AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS EXPOSITION, USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THOMAS, GILMORE, AND SEIDL CONCERTS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, AND IN SEASONS '90, '91, 92 OF BOSTON STMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN NEW YORK. Pronounced by LISET, GOTTSCHALK, and DE PACHNANN the instrument that comes pearest the human votce.

For sale, cash or easy installments: also for rent.

small stock of second-hand pianos to be had at vers CHICKERING HALL 5th av., 18th et. N.Y.

THE CLERK WAS THE THIEF.

He Had Made a Good Thing of it Robbing the Hotel Hamilton's Patrons, The guests of the Hotel Hamilton, at 67

Clarkson street, complained at intervals for a month or more to Proprietor Hamilton that a hief was taking money, jewelry, and clothing from their rooms. Two weeks ago one of the guests said that his room had been broken open and \$700 and a gold watch had been stolen. The proprietor remarked to Clerk smith that it was time he put the case in Inspector Byrnes's hands. Clerk Smith thought

stolen. The proprietor remarked to Clerk Smith that it was time he put the case in Inspector Byrnes's hands. Clerk Smith thought so, too. Hamilton went to Police Headquarters. Upon his return Clerk Smith got excused and leit the hotel. He did not return to his deak again, not even for his week's salary which was due him.

Inspector Byrnes detailed Detectives Reap and Wade on the case. They learned that Clerk Smith was an ex-sonvict. He served a term in Sing Sing under the name of Charles J. Inman, and had been out of prison scarcely three months. He became clerk of the Hotel Hamilton just before the stealing began. On Thursday night the detectives arrested him at Grand street and the B. wery. On his person was found a document which showed that he had turned over a portion of the stolen property to his wife, who lived at Corona. L. I. The detectives went there yesterday, found a lot of stolen goods, arrested the prisoner's wife, and discovered additional facts.

They learned that while Smith was in Sing Sing his wife was married to Charles Perira of 10d North Oxford street, Brooklyn. They lived happily together and had one child 14 months old. When Smith was released from prison three months ago he started out to find his former wife. He tried to induce her to leave Perira, but she refused. Then he had her arrested on a charge of bigamy, but she was discharged. After this Smith went to see her repeatedly, but always with the same result. On the night following the last robbery at the Hotol Hamilton Smith saw her again. He told her he had fallen heir to some money, and asked her if she would joig him then. This time he was successful. The woman wrote a note to Perira, saying that neither he nor the baby would ever see her again. The next day they went to Jordan & Moriarty's furniture store and bought household goods to the amount of \$250, with which they furnished their Corona home.

Detectives Reap and Wade searched the house yesterday. In the atternoon the detactives was discharged and the remained of Nearly a

Tr. uble.

Washington, Dec. 11.-The attention of the Attorney-General will be called to-morrow to the remarkable case of United States Marshal E. H. Parsons of Utah, indicted this week for various criminal offences, and charged with indecent assaults on helpless female prisoners in the Utah penitentiary. Marshal Parsons was nominated against the earnest protestof the most prominent Gentiles of Utah, his principal influence being a Salt Lake ministerial friend of Attorney-General Miller. Attempts made by Republican and Democratic Gentiles of Utah to defeat Parsons's confirmation failed by reason of the strong influence of the Attorney-General's office in his behalf. The evidence in the case is said to be more sensational than that of any polygamy trial ever brought in Utah during Parsons's career as official conservator of public morals. E. H. Parsons of Utah, indicted this week for

Burgiare Blow Open an Unlocked Safe. HARTFORD, Dec. 11.-The safe-blowing gang who have been operating on Connecticut Post

Offices for two years with varying success have tried their luck at East Hartford Post Office. They made the blunder of blowing open an unlocked safe. It was empty. The noise aroused the whole town. Sale of Thoroughbreds at Lexington. LEXINGTON, Dec. 11.-Seventy-seven thoroughbres

here to-day. The sale was largely attended and has been a success. The animals sold to-day brought only \$12.084 an average of \$273. Those that brought \$500 and upward follow: Miss Hawkins (winner of the Kentucky and Twin City Oaks), b. 1. 1888, by imp. Billet—Lady Motley, by Lexington; Clay & Woodford, Paris.

May C., b. f. 1888, by Billet-Vega, by War Dance; Clay & Woodford Brutus, b. c., 1888, by Billet-Hi, by Asteroid; Brite Steel, Paris.
Doctor Nave, b. c., 1887, by imp. Prince Charite-Crescent, by Australian; J. E. Dougherty, Phildelphia.
Longside, b. h., 1884, by Longfellow-Lady Stockwell, by Knowsiey; Young & Lynn, Lexington.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPIL

Gov. Tuttle of New Hampshire has declared that he will not be a candidate for renomination. Secretary Poster continues to improve slowly, and was able to sit up for a short time yesterday morning. Three men were killed and eight injured in a collision on the Mobile and Onio Railroad, near Jonesboro, ill-our Thursday evening.

The five Cross brothers, formerly of Baltimore, beid a reunion yesterday. Archibishop Gross of Gregon is insoft them. Cardinal Gibbons and Archibishop Ireland were present at the dinner.

Mr Henry E Perrine of Buffalo yesterday received a despatch from ex-President Cleveland contradicting the report of Mrs Cleveland's liness. The despatch says: "She was never better in her life."

the report of Mrs Cleveland's liness. The despace asys: "She was never better in her life."

Bixteen barrels of gold ore have been shipped from it e Marmora district in Canada to New York to be tested for the benefit of United States capitalists, who will purchase the mine from which the ore was taken if the tests are satisfactory.

The first graduating class of the schoolship Saratoga, in Philadelphia, held its commencement yesterday. The graduates numbered fifty-one boys. Address-were made by Gov. Pattison. Mayor Stuart, and Commander Green of the Saratoga.

T. C. De Witt, a farmer of Hawleyton, ten miles south of Binghamton, was thrashing buckwheat on Thursday with an old-fashioned fail, when it flew off the handle, and, rebounding against a rafter of the barn, struck its Witt, crushing in his skull. He was found severa hours later by his daughter on the barn litor unconscion: its was carried into the house, but died soon afterward. Judgment in fayor of Edwin Young, as executor of

CATARRH Balm Price 40 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril.

